



Human Health Risk Assessment

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Glossary

exposure pathway: the course a hazardous substance takes from a source to the body. A hazardous substance can have more than one exposure pathway.

noncarcinogen: a substance that is not known to cause cancer, but may have effects, such as headaches, skin burning, etc.

carcinogen: a substance that can cause or induce cancer.

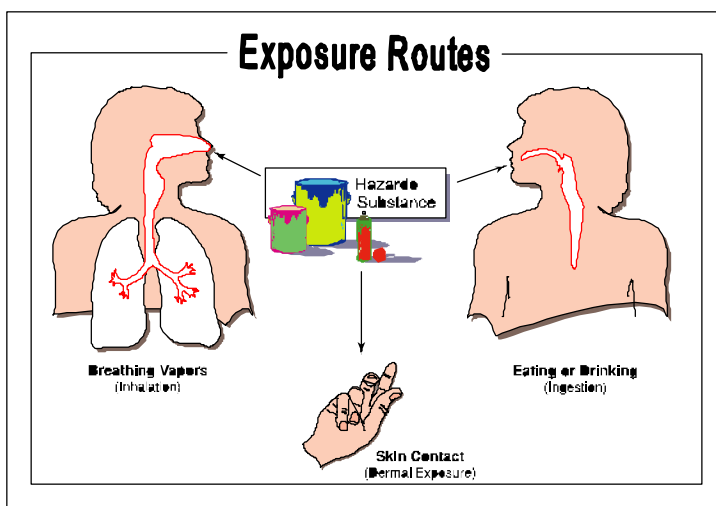
What is it?

A *Human Health Risk assessment* is the method of determining the probability of harm occurring to people from exposure to contaminants at a site. Both the toxic properties of hazardous substances and the ways that people may be exposed to these substances are evaluated.

What is process?

The risk assessment process has four basic steps:

- Identify the hazardous substances found on the site and at what levels.
- Identify the ways people might be exposed to these chemicals (**exposure pathway**) and at what levels they are being exposed (**dose**), both of which can be used to develop a **conceptual site model**.
- Identify potential health risk from exposure to these chemicals by examining both the **carcinogenic and non-carcinogenic** effects.



Breathing vapors, eating or drinking, and skin contact are the main exposure routes considered during risk assessment.

- Use information from the first three steps to evaluate and summarize the risks associated with each chemical found at the site.

What is a Conceptual Site Model?

The conceptual site model is a three-dimensional drawing, or flow chart, that shows how contaminants at a site could reach people and identify who may

Reference List

ADEC Contaminated Sites Remediation Program, Risk Assessment Procedures Manual, Juneau 2000.
www.state.ak.us/dec/spar/csp/guidance/rapm2000.pdf

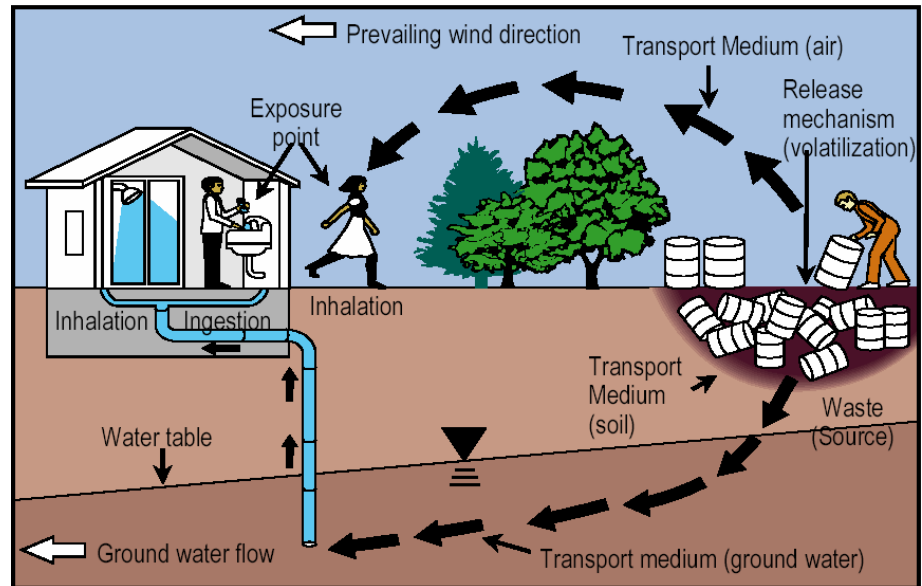
ADEC Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Control Regulations, August 8, 2003.
www.state.ak.us/dec/regulations/pdfs/75mas.pdf

USEPA Superfund Risk Assessment web page.
www.epa.gov/superfund/programs/risk/index.htm

United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) Superfund activities for kids.
www.epa.gov/superfund/kids/stories.htm

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be at risk. The model may be modified throughout the investigation as more information becomes available.



Example of a Conceptual Site Model

Why Do We Do It?

A risk assessment helps determine whether significant risks to peoples' health may exist at or near a contaminated site and also helps determine a risk-based cleanup level for the site.

A risk assessment is one factor project managers use to make decisions on how a contaminated site should be cleaned up. Other factors include state and federal regulations, costs, treatment techniques and their feasibility, and community acceptance.

Risk Management

Once an assessment identifies the potential health risks associated with a contaminated site, steps can be taken to manage those risks. If a significant health risk is identified, steps can be taken to protect workers on the site and nearby residents from harmful exposure. Because it is not always practical, feasible or necessary to remove all contamination from a site, a risk assessment can be used to determine appropriate cleanup levels that ensure the site is safe for its intended purpose.

For More Information

Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation

Main Offices: Anchorage: 907-269-7503 Juneau: 907-465-5390
Kenai: 907-262-5210 Fairbanks: 907-451-2153

Homepage: www.state.ak.us/dec/spar/csp